Representatives of Twenty-one Republics Participate in the Ceremonies-Addresses by the President, Secretary Root and Carnegie-Castro Silent.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The cornerstone of the new building about to be erected for the use of the International Bureau of the American Republics was laid by the President of the United States this afternoon. It was a notable Pan-America occa-Accredited representatives of the wenty-one republics of the Western Hemsphere were present and the flag of each nation floated over the site of the building in which all these republics are to have a common interest. The occasion was also made notable by the fact that the event is supposed to mark another step in those efforts which Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, has been making to establish a closer understanding and an improved state of

good will among the American republics. There were several highly interesting incidents which were not prearranged. Chief of these was a joint debate between President Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie on the subject of international peace. The President began it, but Mr. Carnegie had the last word.

It all came about in this way: President Roosevelt had proceeded for some minutes with the reading of his prepared speech when he seemed to seek a diversion and certainly caused some applause by remarking that "Our fleet has reached the other side of the continent." He proceeded to repeat the arguments which he has used on many occasions in favor of a large navy. Mr. Carnegie, he said, did not agree with him as to the remoteness of the time when we may expect to do away with all war, but as for him (the President) he beheved that the nation's duty was so to equip itself that no foreigner would be tempted to impose upon us. He declared that with a big navy at our backs the rest of the world would be less likely to find a cause of quarrel

When his turn came to speak Mr. Carnegie did not read his address, but spoke with much informality. Turning to the President, he said it was true that they did not agree as to international peace. but one reason for that was that Mr. Roosevelt had not lived as long as he had.

"When the President is as old as I am and has had as much experience I think he will agree with me," he said.

He could stand with the President on one statement, he continued, and that was to use Mr. Roosevelt's own words) that it was desirable first of all "to maintain peace among ourselves." He was not in sympathy with the movement for a huge naval armament. Mr. Carnegle thought that the Hague conference had already pointed the way to better things, that man slaying should cease just as man buying had ceased in the United States. He looked forward to the time when peace would be assured by a universal treaty of the world Powers.

The audience seemed mightily tickled with Mr. Carnegie's reply and applauded

The building site is on Seventeenth street about half way between the State, War and Navy Building and the Potomac River; and the place has a historic interest, since it is the site of the old Van Ness mansion. where half a century ago statesmen of the period were entertained and the most brittant social life of the capital had its centre. The ground where the cornerstone was laid to-day is even now commonly known in Washington as Van Ness Park. The location is one of the most attractive in Washington. The building which was officially begun to-day is in part the gift of Andrew Carnegie, for he contributed \$750,000 toward the construction. He was present at the cornerstone laying and made an address.

The exercises were begun at 2:30 o'clock, when the United States Marine Band rendered an introductory concert in which music characteristic of the several nations represented on the occasion was conspicucus. John Barrett, director of the Bureau of the American Republics, then made an address introducing Secretary of State Root as the presiding officer. After this introduction the Marine Band played a medley of national airs, each of the twenty one American republics being represented.
At the same time the flags of the several were one after another unfurled and raised.

The invocation was by James Cardinal Gibbons, and then Secretary Root delivered an address. Mr. Root said in part: Many noble and beautiful public buildings

record the achievements and illustrate the impulses of modern civilization. Temples of religion, of patriotism, of learning, of art, of justice, abound; but this structure will stand afone, the first of its kind-a temple dedicated to international friendship. It will he devoted to the diffusion of that international knowledge which dispels national prejudice and liberalizes national judgment. Here will be fostered the growth of that sympathy born of similarity in good impulses and noble purposes which draws men of different races and countries together into a community of nations and counteracts the tendency of selfish instincts to array nations against each other as enemies. From this source shall spring mutual helpfulness between all the American republics, so that the hest knowledge and experience and courage and hope of every republic shall lend moral power to sustain and strengthen every other in its struggle to work out its problems and to advance the standard of liberty and peace with justice within itself, and so that no people in all of these continents, however oppressed and discouraged, however imverished and torn by disorder, shall fail to feel that they are not alone in the world or shall fail to see that for them a better day may dawn, as for others the sun has already

May the structure now begun stand for many generations to come as the visible evidence of mutual respect, esteem, appreciation and kindly feeling between the peoples of all the republics; may pleasant memories of hospitality and friendship gather about it, and may all the Americas come to feel that for them this place is home, for it is theirs, the product of a common effort and the instrument of a common purpose.

At the close of Mr. Root's address a number of cable messages, felicitous in character, were read from the Presidents of Latin American republics. Then came the address by President Roosevelt. Among

other things he said: This is a memorable occasion for all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The building the cornerstone of which we lay to-day emphasizes by its existence the growing sense of solidarity of interest and aspiration among all the peoples of the New World. t marks our recognition of the need to knit ever closer together all the republics of the Western Hemisphere through the kindly bonds of mutual justice, good will and sym-

pathetic comprehension. At the outset on behalf of all of us I wish thank Mr. Carnegie for his generous gifta gift to all the nations of the New World, and therefore preeminently fitting as commy from one who has so sincerely striven for the cause of peace among nations.

In the next place, as President of this republic I greet the representatives of all our sister republics to the south of us. Our battle fleet has just finished its trip nd South America, and I wish to thank the rulers and the peoples of South America and of Mexico for the generous and courte-

ROOSEVELT-CARNEGIE CLASH ous hospitality which has been shown this "MY POLICIES" UNCHANGEABLE

I am glad to hear you applaud the fleet, I believe in peace and arbitration, and I also believe in keeping in such trim that it shall be a temptation to nobody o wrong us. This is an interlude. In that admirable speech of Secretary Root, to which you have just listened, there was one entence I wish we could see engraved on this building: "The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything." Whatever disputes we have with another nation I hope our people will always approach them with the honest desire to come to a peaceable set tlement. And, moreover, I hope our people will remember not only the sentence that I have just quoted, but the one that went before: "There are no international controversies so serious that they cannot be settled peaceably if both parties desire settlement, while there are few causes of dispute so trifling

f either party really desires war. If we build up the American fleet as we ought to build it up the other party will not "really desire war." My advocacy of peace s both sincere and rational, and therefore l believe in doing all we can to secure it, both by doing no wrong ourselves and by keeping n such a state of preparedness that we shall ot be exposed to being wronged by others.

that they cannot be made the occasion of war

In conclusion let me speak of anothe trip made a couple of years ago by the Secreduring his term of office left the country to visit certain other nations. Mr. Root made the complete tour of South America. traversed Central America and afterward visited Mexico. He was everywhere received with the heartiest greeting, a greeting which touched our people, and I wish to say once more how approciative we are of

the reception tendered him Roosevelt was followed by Joaquin Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador, and the Ambassador by Andrew Carnegie. At the close of the address by Mr. Carnegie the laying of the cornerstone was acomplished with the usual ceremony, among the inci dents being the deposit of a copper box of documents under the stone.

The exercises were brought to a close by Bishop Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who pronounced the benediction.

Those who attended the cornerstone

aying included the members of the Cabinet. the Latin American Diplomatic Corps, the Senate, the Supreme Court of the United States and the House of Representatives. and officers of the army, the navy and the Marine Corps, with their wives and other ladies of their families. About 3,000 people were seated on the stands reserved for invited guests, while thousands of others

vere present also. President Castro of Venezuela did not send a message of congratulations and good will to be read at the laying of the corner-stone, in spite of the fact that the Presi-dents of all the twenty-one republics which have membership in the union were requested to do so. Senor N. Veloz Gorticoa. Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Washing on, was present at the exercises, however.

NAVAL BILL PASSED.

Appropriates \$122,662,715 Increase in Pay of Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-The naval apropriation bill, which carries an increase of pay for officers and enlisted men of the navy, was adopted in both the Senate and House on report of the conferees to-day. Navy officers are to be paid hereafter according to the following schedule agreed upon as a compromise of the navy pay mendment added to the bill by the Senate: Admiral \$13,500; Rear Admiral, first

ine, \$8,000; Rear Admiral, second nine or ommodore, \$6,000; Captain, \$4,000; Commander, \$3,500; Lieutenant-Commander, \$3,000; Lieutenant, \$2,400; Lieutenant unior grade, \$2,000; Ensign, \$1,700.

Each commissioned officer below rank of Rear Admiral gets 10 per cent. additional of his current yearly pay for each term of five years service in the army, d marine corps. All officers on sea duty and all officers on shore duty beyond duty and all officers on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall receive 10 per cent. additional of their salaries. Midshipmen shall hereafter receive \$600 a year while at the Naval Academy and \$1,400 a year after graduation from the Naval Academy.

The pay of all warrant officers and mates is increased 25 per cent. and all academy.

is increased 25 per cent. and all paymasters' clerks on duty shall receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of like length of service. The pay of all active and retired enlisted men of the navy is ncessed 10 per cent.

The total amount of appropriations in the bill as it passed the House was \$105,405,-368.43. As adopted by both Houses the total appropriations were \$122,662,715.03, a reduction from the aggregate as the Senate passed it of \$452,944.85.

The conferees made over a million dollars decrease in the aggregate, but certain increases on account of the pay of the navy and marine corps in conference brought the net decrease down to the figures given

The items of decrease from the Senate Naval training station, Port Royal, S. \$50,000; improvements at Key West, Fla., \$60,000; Washington, D. C., navy yard foundry, \$100,000; Marine Corps, \$15,000; civil force marine corps, \$800; three new colliers, \$225,000; sub-surface boat, \$445,000; ammunition hoists, \$500,000.

Army and Navy Promotions. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to

Army-Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel, homas W. Symons; Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel, George A. Zinn; Major to be Lieu-enant-Colonel, Charles W. Taylor, Thirteenth avalry; Captain to be Major, William W. Forsyth, Sixth Cavalry: First Lleutenant to be Captain, Beverly A. Read, Sixth Cavalry. Navy-Lieutenant-Commander to be a Comnander, John C. Leonard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 11.- The scout ship Birmingham has arrived at the New York vard, the hospital ship Relief at Mare Island, the cruiser Chattanooga at Cavite, the battleship Maine off Mare Island light and the torpedo boats Porter, Blakely, De Long, Thornton and Tingey at Key

The battleship Idaho has sailed from Guantanamo for League Island.

The Weather.

It was warmer yesterday from the Mississippl alley eastward, except about Lake Superior, It was cooler. The low area from the extreme West was central over Nebraska and lowa in the morning, with insettled conditions prevailing from the Misssippi Valley westward and rain on the Pacine Coast. in the Northwestern States and generally from the Dakotas south to Texas, with scattered

In the Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather in this city the day was fair and warmer; wind. light to fresh westerly; average humidity, 4s per cent: barometer, corrected to read to sea level,

at 8 A. M., 29.87; 3 P. M., 29.82. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the

melal thermometer, is shown in the annexed table: 1908. 1907. ... 58° 41° 6 P. M. 71° 46° 9 P. M. 78° 51° 12 Mid... 1908. 74° 65° 64° Highest temperature, 81°, at 5:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO MORROW For Eastern New York, castern Pennsylvania, New tersey and Delaware, showers and cooler to-day; obably fair to-morrow; brisk southwesterly shifting southeasterly winds.

For New England, rain late to-day, and cooler in southern portion; showers to morrow; increasing southeasterly winds. For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers to-day; Wednesday, fair, not much change

For western New York, showers to-day; fair to morrow; high south to west winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; high shifting

in temperature; fresh southwesterly winds increas-

PRESIDENT TO NATIONAL PROS-PERITY ASSOCIATION.

Members Asked His Cooperation in Restoring Business Prosperity The "Nagging Talk of the Demagogue" and Threats of "More Drastic Legislation."

Washington, May 11.-To the end that he period of "Roosevelt Prosperity" may be brought to a speedy close, and that the era of business and commercial progress which began with the administration of President McKinley may be restored, several members of the National Prosperity Association had a formal meeting with President Roosevelt at the White House this morning. The members of this association are imbued with the idea of obtaining such assurances from the President of the United States and others high in authority that the restoration of prosperity may not be deferred until after the coming political campaign.

The visiting delegation consisted of the following: St. Louis Business Men, E. C. Simmons, chairman; W.K.Bixby, vice-chairman; J. H. Smith, president; Business Men's tary of State, Elihu Root, the first time in our history the American Secretary of State chants Exchange; Murray Carleton, George A. Meyer, Jackson Johnson and F. J. Wade,

executive committee. The plea setting forth the aims and scope the association says in part:

The National Prosperity Association has een formed to improve business conditions: it has in view no backward step from reforms which have been instituted. It raises no uestion as to the wisdom of laws which have en placed upon the national statute books. t applauds the correction of evils in business

After ten years of great prosperity, the ody commercial entered upon a period of epression and stagnation. The signs that e period is passing begin to multiply. There promise of bountiful crops. The unemployed are eager for work. Relations beween capital and labor are not strained. The financial stringency has passed. ('apital is auxious for safe investment.

With such conditions, prosperity waits only on confidence. We believe this is an opporune time for business men with honorable leals to get together. We believe the disosition of business interests is in the right rection and should receive encouragement

The association recognizes the debt the usiness interests-indeed, the whole country owes you for what you have done. It feels ow that the time has come to take stock, to call a halt upon radical, hasty and experimental legislation designed to regulate in justry. If the law officers have knowledge o violations of statutes let prosecutions proceed igorously and expeditiously before grand uries and in courts. The association is un alterably opposed to trial by newspapers The dishonest corporation, the dishones ailroad management, should be punished But the honest corporation, the honest railroad management should be protected; and this the association relies upon you to provide. The Hepburn law, for which you are esponsible, has introduced a higher standard of administration, but there have been un-

Federal laws harmful to the properties from he standpoint of the operator and employee and the investor It is from the latter that the association will seek relief. It wants the reform legislaion that has been enacted justly enforced Not what has been done retards the return normal prosperity. The continuous threatening of more drastic legislation; the nagging alk of the demagogue; these are the i luences which are filling the side tracks with empty cars and shutting down railroad shops on half time; which are delaying the

hose mills which have been running on

vise State enactments and agitation for harsh

reduced hour scale; which are preventing a prompt revival of national prosperity. A national political campaign is opening latforms are to be ad Prosperity Association will ask for fair-minded onsideration of business issues by both parties. But the association does not believe hat prosperity depends upon politics. convinced that business may revive; that the memployed may find work; that the normal olume of trade may be reached withou waiting for the November elections. To hat end the association will address itself.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. To the delegation President Roosevelt

I am in hearty sympathy with the avowed ject of the National Prosperity Associa-We have gone far in It is excellent. prooting abuses which threaten our national life. Taken as a whole, the standard of honesty in our business life has been high, and to-day the standard is, I believe, becoming what it has ever been, and this largely because we have made determined war on the abuses that lowered it. As you have said, the depression and stagnation from which our country is now happily beginning o recover were not caused by reform legisation, but by the revelation of shocking condi ions in certain of our corporations, by reck ess operations in high finance, by calamity and by certain striking, though, I believe exceptional, instances of business and civic

Of course all good men must agree with ou in your condemnation of unwise legislaion. The apathetic acceptance of abuse n your governmental and business admin istrations is no more dangerous than the demagogic appeals of professional agitators to class hatreds. Our national con science, I firmly believe, has been awakened We will not and cannot go back to the conitions which tolerated wrongdoing. Neither an we afford to be led astray by those who ould embark us in a visionary and twisted rusade against all corporations, all business We should address ourselves to the faithful and honest observance of the

laws of civic righteousness. The welfare of all of us can best be obtained by striving for a policy that will promote the welfare of each of us. We must all cooperate in order that benefit may be derived by the entire nation. Good laws make for good government, but laws are of no avail unless vitalized by the people who make them. Our recent legislation been good, and it is to the interest of the entire country, and especially of the busi ness interests, that it should be enforced Such further regulatory legislation as is required is merely a building upon the broad foundations that have been laid. It con ceals no menace to business, any more than that legislation which has already been en-There is no need for agitation con acted. cerning it; there is no excuse for demagogic excitement about it. It is as much our duty to conserve the real rights of property as it is to conserve the real rights of labor. This we have done in the past and this we ough to do and will do in the future.

The country realizes that confidence is not a matter of law. It is an intangible something which exists in the relation of men. These relations have been strengthened our own country by the economic laws that have been instituted. Therefore we are more powerful to-day than we have ever been. So far as the present Adminis tration is concerned, it will continue un changed the policy of safeguarding the rights of all and of embracing every possible and legitimate means to advance the welfare

and prosperity of our country. Let there be no misunderstanding about The business and commercial interthis. ests of this country to be prosperous in any enduring sense must be administered hon-With occasional exceptions they have seen and are now so administered. As you have well said, wherever there is evidence of dishonesty it must be pursued relentlessly and punished; but having thus moved forward to a high plane of business integrity and on that plane built wisely, let no man seize the moment when we have as a nation pilloried the real malefactors to say that all American business men, or even any considerable number of them, are malefactors. I welcome your work and shall

be glad to cooperate with you in any effort to establish prosperity on right and honest

After listening to this address the delegation immediately left the White House. With one accord they declined to discuss the President's speech, saying that the address of the delegation and the reply to it told their own story.

COMMITTEE SAYS IT'S SATISFIED That President Contemplates No Further

Descent on the Railroads. The committee of the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis got here last night from Washington and is at the Waldorf-Astoria, Chairman E. C. Simmons, who succeeded Joseph Pulitzer as Police Corpmissioner of St. Louis some years ago, said for himself and his associates that they had been immensely pleased with their reception by the President. Mr. Simmon said that in the informal talk which the committee had with the President after the formal exchange of speeches the committeemen had received the impression quite distinctly that nothing dreadful was to happen to the railroads of the country through any further industry of the President. This was exactly in line with what the National Prosperity Association hoped for and was working for, for the association believedt hat the prosperity of the country and that of the railroads were bound up together. He wished that the newspapers might impress the people of the country who howl against the railroads with this

Mr. Simmons said that the association was in some sense the outgrowth of an effort which his firm had made to spread sunshine through that part of the business world with which it had relations by a series of sunshine letters which the concern had sent out because of the belief that the country was in every way ready for a resumption of prosperity if only confidence could be restored. This belief in its turn was based upon the fact that those branches of his business, which were in closest touch with the agricultural interests of the country had had the best January, February, March and April business in their history.

Another thing which fixed him and his associates in this belief was that merchants who had been giving twice the length of time in credits to their customers which they got from the manufacturers had come to the point where they ceased to do this and at the same time ceased to lay in stocks for six months ahead, but instead bought for immediate requirements with promises that they would buy more from month to month as business developed. This he regarded as sounder business than the method of overstocking and overextension of credits, and it was this which led the association to regard the recent panic as a blessing, notwithstanding its hardships.
The association was especially glad that
President Roosevelt agreed with them that
95 per cent. of the business men of the country were not only honest but Golden Rule

men through and through.

Speaking particularly of the aims of the association Mr. Simmons said that it indulged the hope and was laying all its energy to its accomplishment that the merchants, the manufacturers and the railroads of the country might agree to restore on a certain day in the near future so far as in them lay, the conditions which prevailed before the panic so far as labor was concerned by putting to work all the en they possibly could employ. he said, the year 1909 would prove to be the greatest and most prosperous in the

ountry's history. Mr. Simmons said that the aim of the association was to keep the dinner pail full. the pay day car going, the factory busy, workmen employed and the present wages up. The association hoped to induce the railroads to refrain from putting up rates just now, no matter what the roads said of reopening of factories or increase of time in present conditions and necessities, as he believed that the present was not an oppor-He also said that the association desired to be regarded as distinct from the nufacturers Asociation in every way The Prosperity Association was in no way to involve politics in its work, he said, had a platform with but two planks: square deal and a square meal for every

> THIRD SPEECH BY ROOSEVELT. Talks to Welfare Department of the Civic

League in the White House. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Besides his speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the building for the use of the International Bureau of American Republics and his speech at the White House in reply to delegates of the National Prosperity Associaion President Roosevelt made an'address to members of the welfare department of the Civic League at the White House to-day. He said:

To condemn all employers is just as foolish as o praise all employers. To condemn all capitalists is just as foolish as to praise all apitalists or to praise or to blame all wage orkers. You have been able to show how y taking a little thought, the employer car crease measurably the efficiency and ineasurably the happiness of those employed y him. You are working to try to diminish he gulf separating the employer from the employee, and no more useful work can be

one in this country. Now, I want your help in seeing that the overnment occupies a position as good as hat of the best employers instead of being lown to the average if not below it. I am trying at this time to get a law enacted which vill allow the employee damaged in the Govrnment service through no fault of his own o get some compensation from his employer, the Government. It seems incredible that at his period in the world's history the United States Government, the Government of this democratic nation, should be lagging behind almost all other Governments in such a matter as this.

I want you to help me through your representatives to get that type of legislation enacted which will make the United States iovernment a model employer, which will make the only city under the absolute control of the United States Government, Washington,

The truest friend of the reactionary is the violent extremist. The man who preaches lass hatred, who preaches violence, is doing all he can for the cause of reaction, for anarchy has ever been the handmaiden of tyranny he precursor of absolutism. So in his turn the reactionary, the man who with hard crass selfishness declines to see the abuse hat exist around us, declines to struggle for the uplifting of those who have been less fortunate in this world's goods; the man who pposes sullenly and resentfully every measure to minimize the inequalities under which men lead their lives, every measure to bring greater equality of opportunity for each nan to show the stuff that is in him -this type of reactionary is the stanchest friend and aliy of the red agitator.

PRESIDENT BUSY.

mong His Visitors Were the State Officers of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- President Roosevelt spent a busy morning in his office, a large part of the work in hand consisting of matters which arose during his outing in Albemarle county, Virginia, last week. He received a large number of visitors on business, answered a number of letters and signed several commissions of Federal officers.

Among the visitors were the State officers of Arkansas. The latter delegation, consisting of some of the leading State officers, called merely to pay their respects, but incidentally they had a lot of fun comparing notes with the President on the subject of nator Jeff Davis of Arkansas. The visitors did not show themselves partisans of the junior Senator, making many facetious remarks about him which amused the President greatly.

IN BEHALF OF THE ARMY EXILE

SENATOR RAYNER INTRODUCES HIS RESOLUTION.

It Provides That the Case of Col. W. F. Stewart Shall Be Heard by a Court of inquiry and That the President He Directed to Convene Such a Court

WASHINGTON, May 11.-Senator Rayner of Maryland introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day directing that a court of inquiry be ordered by the Secretary of War to investigate the facts in the case of Col. William F. Stewart, the "army exile." He will address the Senate to-morrow on the merits of the resolution. The text of the resolution follows:

"That the President of the United States be authorized and directed to convene a court of inquiry, to consist of not less than five officers of the army, whose duty it shall be when so convened to fully investigate all the charges and accusations against Col. William Stewart of the Coast Artillery, now on tle in the War Department or that may be ontained in the report of the same heretofore submitted to the President of the United States, or any other charges affecting the character or qualifications of the said Col. William F. Stewart as an officer of the United States Army, and that the said Col. William F. Stewart have the right to appear in person and be represented by counsel and to be con fronted with the witnesses against him and to have a copy of the specifications containing such charges in the proceedings before such court, and that the said court report its opinion upon all the facts and specifications before them as is usual in the procedure of courts of

It is further provided that the court be convened as soon as possible, and that the said Col. William F. Stewart shall be allowed the same right of challenge as is allowed by law in trials by court-martial.

The preamble recites that Col. Stewart had been punished by being exiled on charges "affecting the qualifications and status of Col. Stewart as an officer" and that he "has not been served with a copy of these charges," and been denied a court of inquiry even after he had appealed for , and has been without "opportunity of defence or trial." Mr. Rayner asked that the resolution lie upon the table, saying that he would discuss it to-morrow

Stewart asked for a court of inquiry last fall when he was ordered to Fort Grant but it was refused. During the past week there has been considerable discussion as to whether Congress has the power to order a court of inquiry after the President has declined to take such action. A similar case was debated to the limit in 1874, the discussion being led by Roscoe Conkling.
O. P. Morton and George F. Edmunds.
The case was that of Gen. O. O. Howard,
the head of the Freedman's Bank, which

failed with the loss of many thousand dollars belonging to negroes. In that case the court of inquiry refused by the President was ordered by Congress, and resulted in the complete vindication of Gen. Howard. What will be the result in Col. Stewart's case is of course a matter of conjecture.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE. The Agricultural Hill Passed and Progress Made on Post Office Bill

WASHINGTON, May 11.-The Senate passed he agricultural appropriation bill to-day after increasing the lump appropriation of \$500,000 for the protection of forest reserves, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to \$1,000,000 and abolishing the press bureau of the forest service.

A bill appropriating \$200,000 for a new immigration station building at Boston was passed; also the bill carrying authorizations for lighthouse service.

The post office appropriation bill was

taken up and considered, but was not completed. All the committee amendments were adopted without materi material relating to the weighing of railway mails, and as that gave promise of some debate the Senate of motion of Mr. Aldrich went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned. Neither the amendment relating to postal savings or the ocean mail subsidy was considered to-day. Both subsidy items are likely to lead to debate and there is a possibility that a point of order may be made against the subsidy amendment by some of the Democratic Senators. Mr Penrose is hopeful of disposing of the bill before the close of the session to-morrow. An amendment offered by Senator Gal-inger forbidding the use of the franking privilege for mailing newspapers to the of order, but the Senate adopted an amendment forbidding the use of any por-

tion of the forestry appropriation for the "preparation or publication" of articles in newspapers and magazines. This will put an end to Forester Pichot's press bureau The promised move to be made by Senator Foraker to make the bill authorizing the reinstatement in the army of the Brownsville battalion the unfinished business did not materialize. Mr. Foraker announced that he would make the motion to give it the legislative right of way as soon as the post office appropriation bill was out of the

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Hale and agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE.

Senate Bill Passed Establishing the Office of Captain of the Philippine Scouts.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-In the House o-day the Senate bill was passed establishing the office of Captain of the Philippine Scouts, thereby adding fifty officers of that rank to the permanent military establish-

Two public land measures were considered, one being passed, the other de-feated. The one passed was the Senate bill increasing the unit of a homestead entry on the remaining non-irrigable public do main from 160 to 320 acres. The one de feated was a joint resolution proposing to give the States of Idaho and Wyoming 2,000,000 acres of land for irrigation projects under the Carey act of 1894, in addition to he 2,000,000 acres already given to these

The area of public lands yet subject to entry for homestead purposes was said to be 400,000,000 acres. All of this, it was argued. was not susceptible to irrigation and that 320 acres was the smallest tract upon which a settler could hope to make a living for

imself and family. Mr. Foss of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the agree-ment of the conferees on the naval appro-

Gov. Hughes Goes to Washington To-day. ALBANY, May 11.-Gov. Hughes goes to Washington to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock and will be present at the dinner tendered by President Roosevelt to the Governors of the various States to-morrow night. He will attend the Wednesday sessions of the Governors' conference and depart for Albany the same night, so as to be back at his desk Thursday for the hearings set on a number of thirty day bills.

HIGH & DRY The Best London Dry Gin

Commands, the highest price in London and is there considered "the best of good gin."-London Sporting Times, July 6, 1907.

We have inaugurated a new standard in ready-for-service

Apparel for Men

not for the purpose of creating a new demand-but to satisfy an existing one.

That our judgment of the situation was correct, has been substantiated by the constantly recurring patronage of those who have taken us at our word.

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